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The Masonic Craftsman

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In This Issue: Who Can Truly Speak for the Craft?

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The Faithful

When the meeting's called to order
And you look around the room,
You're sure to see some faces that
From out the shadows loom;
They are always at the meeting, and
They stay until it's through—
The Ones that I would mention are
The Always Faithful Few.

They fill the many offices, and
Are always on the spot,
No matter what the weather, though
It may be awful hot;
It may be dark and rainy,
But they are tried and true—
The Ones that you can rely on are
The Always Faithful Few.

There are lots of worthy members
Who will come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient, they
Can do a little good;
They're a factor in the meeting,
And are necessary, too—
But the Ones who never fail us are
The Always Faithful Few.

If it were not for these faithful,
Whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the institution moving,
Without a halt or reel;
What would be the fate of meetings,
Where we claim so much to do?
They surely would be failures but for
The Always Faithful Few.

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VOL. 37

NOVEMBER

No. 3

TRAVEL "To travel in foreign countries . . ." is part of the Mason's program. This writer can record a recent pleasant experience in foreign lands when on a visit to Jamaica a lodge in Kingston gave signal evidence of the fraternal relationship by its warm (literally and figuratively) welcome to a group of brethren from the International High Noon Club, now comprising nearly five thousand members, touring the Caribbean on the good ship "Kungsholm" of the Swedish American Line.

These annual cruises, in seven of which the writer has participated, serve to bind closer the ties of fraternity between men from all parts of the United States. They are altogether delightful, stimulating and enlightening. No surer means can be found to demonstrate that community of fraternal interest which exists between men of varying interests embarked in a common enterprise of making the world happier by the tie of Masonic brotherhood.

We commend them most heartily to all who seek pleasure with Masonic and cultural enlightenment.

APPRECIATION About the only remuneration the editor of a Masonic journal gets these days is the appreciation of his fellows or of those discerning members whose interests lie beyond the purely personal in Craft matters.

Recently from a grand master of a New England jurisdiction and as well from a D.D.G.M. in Newfoundland, where at the moment there reside a number of Craftsmen from the United States, have come high praise for the work THE CRAFTSMAN is doing editorially.

We are everlastingly grateful for these kind expressions and for many others, and take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the circle will widen and that a lengthened subscription list—which after all is one source of that revenue needed to carry on with—may result.

Completely free and unfettered, THE CRAFTSMAN will continue to express a reasoned opinion on all matters affecting the fraternity's welfare, in the hope that by so doing it will serve to spread Masonic Light in a world at present darkened by discord.

NEW YORK The annual "proceedings" of the great Masonic jurisdiction of New York is an impressive volume. Dealing as it does with the Masonic affairs of 244,858 (December 30, 1940) individuals com-

prised within its membership, it is a record of "big business" in more ways than one.

In two schedules alone are contained a synopsis of 50 years figures, involving some 20 million dollars income, with a like amount of expenditures and a growth in membership during that period from 75,777 to 244,858—an impressive and significant total.

Throughout the whole of over 600 pages of printed text and statistical tables there is evidence of the thorough and conscientious care with which the Grand Master, the learned Secretary and P.G.M., Charles H. Johnson, competent committees and others have attended to their duties in guiding the Craft.

New York is indeed a Masonic bulwark in America and great as its size there is manifest therein firm adherence to the principles and high skill in the speculative arts and artifices of our ancient Craft.

DIAGNOSIS Were it possible to put a figure on the precise spot in the present malignant malady affecting the world some remedy of a curative nature might be applied.

Unfortunately the disease is too deep-seated for local applications to be effective, and it must, presumably, run its course.

When this will be no one yet knows. Sooner or later exhaustion will inevitably compel a cessation of actual slaughter—the while the world stands appalled at its awfulness.

Freemasonry in common with all other enlightened institutions shares in the sorrows of the hour. Courage and fortitude are needed to sustain its efforts and the good will and steadfastness of the Craft are needed in full measure to sustain it through troublous time to, it is hoped, a brighter day.

TIME Time mellows everything. Through the seasons we see in the manifestations of nature profound beauty and strength, in growth and decay, the wisdom of a Divine Creator. From the early buds of spring to the white mantle of winter this truth is evident. Only in man's handiwork is ugliness apparent. So in the life of a Mason. If he is true to his promises he will brighten in some measure the lives of others and make for himself a place, however small or large, in the great Scheme.

Only when corrupted through surrender to passion and prejudice does evil darken the day and this not only for others but in greater degree for himself.

If, therefore, in his daily contacts he will seek always to be the friendly companion of his fellow, serving unselfishly in good causes and watchful of opportunity to benefit some other less fortunate, he will have attained to some measure of the stature of a man.

Time marches swiftly on. Today is the time to make and keep good resolve.

The New England Masonic Craftsman magazine is published monthly. It is devoted to the interests of Freemasonry, and the brotherhood of man. Entered as second-class matter October 5, 1905, at the Post-office at Boston, Massachusetts, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. The subscription price in the United States is Two Dollars a year, elsewhere Three Dollars, payable in advance. Twenty-five cents a single copy. Address all letters to the New England Masonic Craftsman, 27 Beach Street, Boston, Massachusetts. For the news and advertising departments call Hancock 6451.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 Alfred Hampden Moorhouse, Editor and Publisher.

MANIFESTO Much has been said and written of the "Massachusetts Manifesto" to which THE CRAFTSMAN has, from time to time, given publicity.

Generally, by broad-visioned men, the pronouncement has been favorably received, the principal exceptions being from those who, conceivably, were unfamiliar with the importance attaching to any official word emanating from this, the oldest Grand Lodge on the American continent (1733) and the need for utmost care in its expressions.

While seeking to make crystal clear its position, a choice of words as nearly as possible incapable of misinterpretation is necessary. If the language of the Manifesto appears formal or stilted, it is not by any means to be considered negative, for Massachusetts yields to none in the pattern of its loyalty to the Landmarks, and while proud of its heritage does not "look down its nose" at others who may be equally loyal. It is not aloof or indifferent to present distressing days—just conservative in its official pronouncements.

Let it be clearly understood that Massachusetts Masonry stands unalterably and irrevocably firm in support of true Freemasonry and equally opposed to oppression and cruelty in the varying forms now affecting humanity. Not emotional utterance but sound performance is its objective, and in the verdict of history it is content to rest its record.

What that verdict upon Freemasonry will finally be no man knows, but of a certainty this jurisdiction will always be found in the front rank, supporting the principles upon which our ancient Craft is founded.

BOOKS It is a well-known fact that the library of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is one of the finest of its kind in the world. The late General Lawrence devoted many years to the acquisition of books pertaining to the Craft, which upon his death were added to the already extensive and impressive list of titles then in the library.

Naturally there have been many duplicates acquired, and these now are to be made available to other libraries, bibliophiles and students at minimum prices—thus greatly broadening their field of Masonic knowledge and usefulness.

Here is a fine opportunity for the acquisition of works of authentic character dealing with different phases of ancient and contemporary Craft history and we commend them to all CRAFTSMAN readers.

As will be seen by the Grand Lodge notice on another page full information as to titles, etc., may be had by writing to the Library, 51 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

ALLOCUTION Through the periodic addresses of the Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, one gets an insight into the functionings of an organization of which Freemasonry may well be proud. Fully alive to present day economic and sociologic problems we see the mind of a man determined to keep the Rite upon a high level of integrity and character—those inestimable qualities which constitute the best of our nationhood.

In Melvin Maynard Johnson, whom we salute, we take particular pride here in Massachusetts and gratification

in the knowledge that he is content to dedicate his talents to the worthy work of inspiring his fellows of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. "May his shadow never grow less."

Not for him the appeal to passion and emotional impulse, but always the clear and ardent elucidation of reasoned opinion intelligently expressed; consistently seeking to point the way to fields of high endeavour in behalf of mankind.

Not all men can be leaders. They can, however, be faithful followers when gifted men, by example of high principle, change and elevate the spirit.

ACTION It is a law of nature that life exists in every-
NEEDED thing—change is elemental, hence no entirely static situation can exist. This is true in Freemasonry and all other animate organisms. All the pedantic perorations or pharisaic pleasantries of platform orators cannot alter the fact. *Laissez faire* may be their well intentioned motive but it is still far short of ideal. If one chooses to close his eyes or ears to Truth it doesn't signify one iota that unalterable and irresistible impulse will cease. No more than the movements of stellar bodies in their majestic journeys through space can words control or alter facts. They are indeed stubborn things.

Hence, when revolution, which is a part of evolution, takes place, and its purposes are plain as a pikestaff, it is idle to deny its existence.

Right now we have clear and unmistakable evidence of a mischievous military clique seeking to destroy constructive spiritual and physical advances—things painfully built up over long years, tending toward a higher degree of human happiness, and based upon corrective processes in human error—by a throwback to the dark ages.

The evil thing must be destroyed. If military might prevails in the present struggle between democracy and Nazism—the misnamed national socialism which Germany seeks to thrust upon all other nations—dire calamity confronts present and future generations and the struggle for light in human relationship must begin all over again, to disperse a heritage of hate overshadowing humanity, and to be overcome only by infinite and painful labour in behalf of true progress.

It is perhaps the fault of democratic processes that in a system which permits and encourages the freedom of the individual, certain strong but corrupt processes permit some individuals to acquire power over the State, making it a perquisite of strong-minded, ambitious, but venal men who scruple at nothing in their use of power for selfish purposes.

Weaknesses inherent to the democratic system are obvious to discerning minds, yet their protests are often unheeded, and it requires the imminence of actual conflict to rouse a people to grave danger, sometimes when it is too late and always at tremendous sacrifice, in blood and treasure.

Looking to the future from out of the dark shadows cast by present disharmony, it must be apparent that new ways of dealing with incipient experiments to build up any *new order* such as now proposed by Nazi philosophy must be found. Search for means to insure fullest

measure of human happiness universally is the weightiest problem and most vital challenge to intelligent thought, of which the Masonic fraternity contains much. To this end it is axiomatic that while we need not necessarily all think alike, we must all THINK—with tolerance and a fuller realization of man's high destiny in the eternal and Divine law. This truth transcends all other issues today—November 1941.

CHANGE It is inherently futile to attempt to bind the dead hand of the past to the present in the shifting phases now transpiring. This is not to say that the eternal truths are to be abandoned. Rather must their application be applied in any advanced thought looking to adjustment of sociological conditions which are the inevitable consequence of wrong hypotheses, habits and practices.

During the 200-odd years of Freemasonry's existence there have occurred in the world greater changes than in any other period of human history, and particularly in the last century, changes that have involved abandonment of some of the old ways, outstanding among which was the industrial revolution which brought with it new ways that were complex, constantly evolving, and necessitating tremendous speed and everlasting watchfulness.

Bishop Sherrill of Massachusetts in a recent talk, admirably illustrated this when he recalled that as a boy surrey-riding with his parents in the Berkshires it was not unusual for his mother to say, "Stop, boys, I see a four-leaf clover." And she would get out to pluck it. Today, however, in contrast, one usually asks the driver, "What was that town we just passed through?"

These outward changes, this complexity, this speed, does not change the fundamental truths of God and of man. There are old things which we have forgotten, which have been neglected, but which are everlasting and eternally true.

It is silly, for example to insist that because some important individual 200 years ago enunciated a principle that people should believe it to be applicable to today's conditions. The same individual were he alive would be the first to recognize the altered status of things in 1941.

The forgotten truths that should instead be remembered are a conviction of the reality of God, a reverence that makes men humble so that they reach out in their search for Divine truth, and a radiance that is the result of Christian living.

Freemasons of the older generation at least may well look back to their early youth to discover if they have not lost touch with some of their priceless heritage as well as to discover whether or not their actions today square with the eternal verities in precept and practice.

HOMILY It is undeniably true that Freemasonry performs a function in the social life of the community that justifies its existence. This may not be apparent to everyone. It is, however, to those familiar with its Work. In Massachusetts alone, for instance, its charitable dispensations aggregate over a thousand dollars a day. It maintains in this jurisdiction a "Home" in which unfortunate men, and women, are cared for with a thoughtfulness and skill quite different to the type of charity generally regarded as institutional—to the end of their days. The Home at Charlton is indeed a home, save for the presence of children with their joyous but sometimes irritating chatter and noise.

Then too, at Shrewsbury, nearby, is a hospital known as Juniper Hall, where incurables, that hopeless minority, may find what surcease may be from a drear future, with loving care and skilled help surrounding them to soften their hard lot.

Besides this in countless ways not only in Massachusetts but in 48 other Masonic jurisdictions the work of helping, aiding and assisting in accord with its professions, goes steadily on. The extent of Freemasonry's charities is indeed almost boundless, and because so much of it is anonymous it is quite unknown to the general public.

The moral status of men comprising the fraternity is above the average. Before any man may enter its portals his past life is thoroughly investigated. One adverse ballot will stop his entry. The lessons he learns in the normal course of his progress in the three degrees which constitute the root of the Craft cannot fail to make a powerful impression for good upon his mind. Compelled as he is to learn each word of the ritual, he probably never forgets it entirely. In fact, in a thousand instances in everyday life words will spring to his mind which had their genesis in the Work of the degrees; phrases first heard in the tyled Lodge find application to many and varied ways.

This is all to the good, and yet there are benighted souls who are prejudiced against the fraternity because of some fancied sinister acts about which they know nothing, inculcated in their minds by men of ulterior motives, or with an axe to grind.

Presumably this will be the part of things until the happy day comes when men will unite in one common bond of allegiance—as brothers—recognizing that in the eyes of an All-Wise Providence there can be no difference among men who unfailingly and unfalteringly strive to serve the Supreme Architect, Who made all things, Whose laws are perfect,—unaffected by the ordinary vicissitudes which men themselves have brought about.

A Monthly Symposium

Who Can Truly Speak for the Craft?

The Editors;

JOSEPH E. MORCOMBE
SAN FRANCISCO

WILLIAM C. RAPP
CHICAGO

ALFRED H. MOORHOUSE
BOSTON

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE CRAFT?

By ALFRED H. MOORHOUSE
Editor *Masonic Craftsman*, Boston

OFFICIALLY there is no specific individual authorized to speak for the Masonic fraternity as a whole. In the 49 separate jurisdictions in this country, however, the Grand Master in each is the



elected head of Grand Lodge and is vested with full power and authority to speak for it. His position is in some respects unique. The office he holds is semi-autocratic, yet seldom, if ever, is it abused. Before he can attain to it, his qualities are well known, he is almost invariably a man of highest character and integrity, gifted with probity, prescience and understanding, conversant with cur-

rent problems and invariably guided in his pronouncements by the carefully considered opinion of Grand Lodge, which comprises the Masters of all Lodges within the jurisdiction, and appropriate proxies.

In the light of scurrilous charges which have been made by its enemies it would almost seem as if some devilish individual out of the underworld were Masonry's spokesman; one who spent his entire time devising means to destroy the liberties and souls of men and women and little children, practising black art mid unholy rites. That this fallacious opinion is held by certain elements is primarily due to ignorance and the machinations of individuals and organizations with ulterior and often reprehensible motives.

The man who in the broadest sense speaks for the Craft is that individual who, guided by a sincere interest and from worthy motives, unsolicitedly seeks admission to a fraternity of men whose entire purpose is the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God, who recognizes in the Ancient Landmarks and the practices of high moral principles a sincere search for Truth through Divine guidance, who exemplifies in his daily contacts the best qualities of righteous living.

Through him the world may be informed and the fraternity judged. In his perfection, not yet universally attained, lies the ultimate goal of understanding, so far as humanly possible of God's purposes. His own part in the plan is, professedly, a search for more Light. He has announced this desire under the most solemn circumstances. To the extent that the lessons he learns from the beautiful ceremonies of the degrees and the practise of its principles affect his character he represents the fraternity and speaks most eloquently for it—in clear or clouded act and deed, *virtute, non verbis*.

CRAFT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

By WM. C. RAPP
Editor *Masonic Chronicler*, Chicago

"WHO CAN speak truly for the Craft?" To be able to speak truly for Freemasonry implies the possession of recognized authority, a plenary power that has never been conferred upon an



individual, nor for that matter upon any body of men, however large may be their number. It must be remembered that Freemasonry is a spiritual institution, rather than a material organization. Its fundamental principles are immutable, simple as the golden rule. Its material structure is as necessary as the body is to the soul. Thus there are lodges, the workshops of the institution,

and Grand Lodges, where the labors are co-ordinated and directed.

That the ideals of the fraternity may be developed and pursued in an efficient and orderly manner it is essential that some individuals be invested with the power to rule and govern, for a period of time, and so there are Masters and Grand Masters, upon whom is conferred authority prescribed by tradition and statutes. They speak truly for the brethren within the confines of their jurisdiction.

It is frequently maintained that a Grand Master alone can speak for the Craft. During their period of service in this capacity Grand Masters are endowed with practically unlimited executive powers, in the performance of which they frequently exercise judicial prerogatives, and in some cases they are permitted what is tantamount to legislative authority. There is no greater power and authority given by Freemasonry than that with which the Grand Master is intrusted.

Nevertheless, this authority is sharply restricted to the jurisdiction over which he has been called to preside. He speaks with finality only as to matters that concern the members of the fraternity within his own state or other geographical division. Outside this territory he is devoid of authority, but within it his mandate may not be questioned, so far as the government of the Craft is concerned.

When it comes to the question of speaking truly for the Craft in its entirety, the conclusion of a Grand Master is of no greater weight than that of the humblest of brethren, except as his influence may be greater because of experience and knowledge. Who then may speak truly for the Craft, if not the individual who has been endowed with the greatest authority conferred by the fraternity? It may seem anomalous to declare that no



one can speak for the Craft, but such is the peculiar nature of the institution.

The substance of Freemasonry is the individual Mason. All else is artificial, though necessary—lodges, Grand Lodges, Masters, Grand Masters. The individual brethren, collectively, speak truly for the Craft—by their thoughts, words and actions.

DEPENDS UPON THE VIEWPOINT

By JOS. E. MORCOMBE

Editor Masonic World, San Francisco, California

“WHO CAN Truly Speak for the Craft?” This our question for the month’s consideration opens the possibility of more than one answer. It allows, also, for argument that there is no absolute authority competent in all things to speak for Masonry as a whole. This topic, having the right man for its handling, might be treated to edification of the reader who could appreciate a bit of gentle sarcasm. What one of the old British essayists could have done with it, contrasting the different viewpoints, reaching a conclusion wholly indefinite, yet giving information in every sentence, enriching it with happy phrase and suggesting rather than being unduly argumentative.



In default of such ability we confine ourself to plain statement. Let it be said first that every informed Mason is competent to speak for the Craft. His exposition will of necessity be but partial, as may be his actual knowledge, power of thought and experience. But within such limitations he can speak with authority equal to any other likewise limited. And, in general, there can be no appeal except to superior knowledge, only as a subject may have been decided in Grand Lodge and made part of the written law. And this, in turn, runs only within the territorial borders of the particular governing body.

This brings us to the Grand Lodge. For all practical purposes it is the court of last resort. It speaks with ultimate authority on all matters deemed essential to the administrative affairs of the jurisdiction, and to the relationships of brothers one with another. A reference

to its Constitution, ordinances and edicts is sufficient to silence all debate. On all such phases of our immediate question, therefore, Grand Lodge speaks for the Craft to all within its territory.

But, again, there is a wide range of subjects, pertinent and even essential to Masonry, that does not come within Grand Lodge concern, and is not subject to its legislative power and behest. The literature of Masonry, whether permanent or fugitive, is devoted to larger and more interesting matters than are to be found in official Codes. They are pertinent and even essential in their nature if the fraternity is to be grasped in its fullness. It remains true, perhaps, that not one of all these writers, who have thought out certain phases of Craft being to their own satisfaction, can be accepted at all points of the argument. Within the lifetime of many still active a critical school has arisen, to bring common sense, reasonable statement and ordered argument where until then there was but vague and disordered tradition, mere maunderings of the mind, and claims that were palpable absurdities. These by our uncritical fathers in the Craft were accepted as the absolute truth as to Masonry. Now it is possible for the real Masonic student to proceed along lines that are authentic and leading to certain desirable goals. And as such individual brother advances in learning of the higher and better things of the fraternity, he becomes a source of authority. It is to be remembered that Masonic knowledge, outside its history, and in its higher reaches, is purely speculative. It deals with the moral and spiritual. This has its peculiar appeal to the individual, each according to his aspiration and his perceptive qualities. Each such student receives light from a different facet of the illuminative medium. Yet each one gains to a place of authority.

From all which we deduce the conclusion that in matters of Masonic law, and the precepts that govern the relations of Masons with each other and with their fellowmen, the Grand Lodge is the ultimate authority, and in so far it alone can speak for the Craft. In all else the individual, having real knowledge and the spiritual gift of interpretation, can within his limits of attainment speak for the Craft acceptably. And it is such an authority, claiming no infallibility and always subject to correction from new gathering of facts or a closer reasoning out of what may be obscure, that must give to Masonry its inspiration and force to move forward and upward.

Requiem



Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

A Noble Charity

Report on Research in Dementia Precox Financed by the Supreme Council, 33°, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U.S.A., for the period July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941.
By NOLAND D. C. LEWIS, M.D., Field Director, Scottish Rite Fund.

[The following report appeared as an appendix to the Grand Commander's Allocation at the 129th Annual Meeting of the Supreme Council, Chicago. Sept. 23, 1941.]—ED CRAFTSMAN.

Owing to the generosity, the constructive attitude, and the farsightedness of the Supreme Council the program of research in dementia precox has moved forward in a way which commands the approval and respect of every scientific worker who understands the nature of this problem, as well as the admiration of every layman who has had any experience with mental disorders. The wisdom of the Supreme Council, its acceptance of the necessarily slow moving research activities, and its patience in allowing us to work through these past years, often without having too many outstanding tangible results to report, have now borne fruit, as a number of important discoveries have been made and modifications in the scientific approach to the treatment of mental disorders are in progress.

As should be expected, due to the general national and international unrest, there has been an interference with the amount of research work accomplished in the biological sciences. This is clearly revealed in the definite decline in the published output relating to the topics in which this organization is particularly interested. According to our estimation, there has been in the region of a fifty per cent reduction over the previous year. This reduction is in evidence for all countries except the South American, where the output has been practically the same as for last year, and for Russia where a notable increase is found. As was emphasized last year, the various types of drug treatment, and particularly those known as “shock” therapies have dominated the whole field of schizophrenia. This type of treatment has initiated a large number of investigations which have to do with chemical and physical aspects of the disorder, and it has contributed quite a good deal of knowledge regarding the nature and outcome of the condition. The interference in research due to world affairs in general has not apparently affected the work which was undertaken and has been carried on under the auspices of the Scottish Rite Fund, as during the year there have been 24 listed publications of the results of their work, and in addition 23 articles are ready, with two monographs and two books in preparation. Most, if not all, of these contributions have been presented before leading national and state medical societies. Of particular interest was a special afternoon session at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Richmond, Virginia, in May, the program for which was made up entirely of papers from the Scottish Rite Fund projects.

The investigations at the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, under

the supervision of Dr. Adolf Meyer, have been conducted as in previous years with an attempt to bring into the foreground a variety of psychobiological reactions which can be correlated and which emphasize some of the special workable features of the disorder.

A number of the members of the staff of this organization have participated in the collection and analysis of a great many facts. A monograph on schizophrenic thinking is completed and will soon be published; the development of schizophrenia in adolescence has been studied; different aspects of metrazol and insulin treatment have had attention, with emphasis on the influence of these drugs on the course of schizophrenia. In approaching the general problem of these various means, it would seem that the possibilities are extended of discovering the relationship of physiological and psychological components, and the presence of the most vulnerable points for modification and reconstruction may be revealed. The histories of 100 recovered schizophrenics have been studied by Dr. Thomas Rennie and are now ready for publication.

Another project supervised by Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, also approaches the problem of schizophrenia from several angles, but with different viewpoints and procedures. On the clinical side, particular attention is paid to the evolution of the individual life of each patient and the endeavor is made to discover how far the development and expression of the disorder can be explained by some special constitution of the individual, his early training and environment, and the concrete difficulties in the domestic, economic and social life. A number of important publications have been made during the past three or four years and several others having to do with the separation of the disease into its subforms for a clearer understanding of the types are expected in the near future. At the Richmond meeting of the A.P.A., Dr. Campbell presented a paper, *Clinical Studies in Schizophrenia*, in which he delineated a group of cases showing mental deterioration without other striking trends. This was definitely a contribution to the subject. At the present time he is analyzing another group of reactions characterized by excitement or acute turmoil which will demonstrate a contrasting picture but one which in the past has not been clearly segregated and described.

In this clinic, brain wave records have been taken on over 500 patients suffering from schizophrenia or dementia precox, in order to determine if there are any special dependable features in these brain waves which can be utilized either for diagnosis or treatment. For comparison on patients with other disorders receiving other varieties of treatment. Dr. Knox Finley, who is carrying out this part of the work, has with Dr. Charles Brenner made a study of the effect of the shock treatments on the brains of animals under conditions comparable to

those used in the treatment of the psychoses. This piece of work has already been published.

This research organization is unusually well fitted for this type of work and is well supplied with human material to carry on all phases of the research.

One of the most important parts of the research plans carried out under the auspices of the Scottish Rite Fund is the attempt to detect and to understand the earliest manifestations of dementia precox in children, as here lies probably the greatest opportunity to interrupt the course of the disorder and to utilize mental hygiene in its most favorable way.

During the earlier years of her research, Dr. Margaret Ribble of New York paid particular attention to the feeding habits, the circulation, the respiration, the sleeping periods, and the earliest expression of the emotions in babies. Among other things she has been able to show that in 20 to 30 per cent of the 600 infants studied there was a primary difficulty with the establishment of sucking and that there were associated muscular tensions, prolonged screaming spells, extreme motor restlessness, or sometimes the reverse, that is, apathy, sluggishness with shallow and inadequate breathing. It is possible that we have here the beginnings of a serious constitutional disorder, but in order to prove this beyond a doubt it will be necessary to follow these children over a number of years to determine what happens later in life. Dr. Ribble has also found that privation experiences of early infancy associated with too little personal care from the mother or with inadequate sucking sensitizes the individual to later frustration so that a tendency is established to react in an exaggerated way to loss of affection, and an inability to make adequate personal relationships may result. In other words, the withdrawing reaction typical of the schizophrenic is seen. Dr. Ribble believes that a vitally important study would be that of the organization of respiration in connection with nourishment of the brain, together with a study of the development of the organs of blood circulation. It is possible that certain physical factors might be revealed in this type of study.

While following the cases seen earlier as far as possible in order to trace the effects of various infantile experiences, Dr. Ribble is in addition making an intensive day by day study of somewhat older children and their parents. Children who are highly intelligent but with intensive mood swings from extreme passivity and depression to intense negativism with outbursts of screaming are selected for this part of the work. A boy of 5 who has been completely mute for a year with fantastic behavior, who is having difficulty with eating, who bites himself and others, may serve as an example of some of the reactions which are under active investigation. Another, a boy of 8, with a good intelligence and strong religious ideas, a stutterer with periods of refusing to speak and entirely unable to make an emotional adjustment at home, is under close observation. An attempt is being made to see whether or how much the infancy problems relate to those of the older child. From our present viewpoint this variety of approach holds not only a great deal of fascination but has yielded results which can be put to practical use in the early care of the child. Dr. Ribble has made a number of

publications on different phases of this study, all of which have stimulated the thinking in this field and also active reevaluation of the work on the part of other students.

One of the researches bearing on this matter is being carried out by Dr. Charles Bradley at the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home, East Providence, Rhode Island. This work has progressed steadily since December, 1935. During the past year a monograph covering all aspects of schizophrenia in children has been published, follow-up studies have been made on a group of 15 children previously studied at the Bradley Home whose behavior was thought to be characteristic of schizophrenia. Studies have been continued on the effects of certain drugs on the behavior of maladjusted children and some attempt has been made to evaluate the effects of the new electric shock treatment on such children. Dr. Bradley has recently made a contribution wherein he outlined some of the behavior characteristics of schizophrenic children, and of other children having some of these characteristics which distinguish them from various forms of childhood maladjustment. Of 138 children under 13 years of age hospitalized over a period of several years for active behavior disorders, 14 formed the material of the special study. It is highly significant that 8 traits were outstanding in their appearance among these children: seclusiveness without any known constructive reason for such conduct, irritability, daydreaming of the non-productive type which distracts attention from the immediate tasks, bizarre behavior and conduct out of keeping with the surroundings, diminution in number of personal interests as compared with other children of the same age and development, regression of personal and play interests to a level of much younger children, sensitivity to comment and criticism with accentuated emotional reaction and physical inactivity the presence of which is notable in view of the comparatively strenuous activity of most normal children. Seclusiveness and the irritability related to it seem to be the most important traits, the combination being present in all 14 children, and not in any of the patients with other types of behavior disorder who were used as controls. The detailed information which has accrued on these eight central points has elucidated the problem in a number of ways and has stimulated a great deal of additional research along these lines in various centers throughout the United States.

This group has also been making follow-up studies which will be completed by the end of the summer of 1941 on the results of various forms of treatment which have been afforded the children.

Presumably as a result of the publications of this group at the Bradley Home, children from distant points with possible dementia precox disorders are beginning to be referred to them for study and observation. This will undoubtedly permit the study of considerably more material in the future. The material from clinical records and staff conferences at the Bradley Home is constantly being revised so that it is readily available for analysis by research workers. The book, *Schizophrenia In Childhood*, just published, should bring the scope of this work to the attention of all clinics and schools in the country.

The study by Dr. Frances Cottington of Bellevue Hospital, New York, fits in at this point in the problem of childhood schizophrenia and brings into the foreground several different but related subdivisions of the larger group of dementia precox reactions. It is an intensive study of all cases of childhood schizophrenia and allied reactions found in the material available on the children's observation ward at Bellevue and in the psychiatric department of the New York University College of Medicine. This investigation has been under way less than a year. It consists of investigations of personality traits in children, family reactions, mechanisms of the psychosis as conducted through interview, analytical investigation and the analysis of the productions in art, play and spontaneous thinking. An attempt is also being made to correlate the findings in psychometric testing including the special tests, such as Rorschach, Goodenough, and thematic apperception, each of which brings out special responses and indicates particular adaptabilities. Running parallel are physical studies including brain waves, motivity patterns, and other techniques to reveal the different types of normal and abnormal functioning of the nervous system. Growth, endocrine abnormalities, and intellectual patterns are receiving particular attention with all possibilities of therapeutic modification kept in mind and emphasized. Socialization and play therapy, psychoanalysis, various forms of shock therapy, and special medication are among the methods utilized in treating the patients. This new project which constitutes an unusually comprehensive study of the whole problem in children promises to contribute a great deal of new and useful information. Already 20 cases of childhood schizophrenia and two cases allied to the group have been observed, or are at present under observation. Cases treated and discharged are being closely followed as well as some of the adolescent cases who had previously received treatment in this clinic. An attempt will be made eventually to formulate the material in terms of a more satisfactory classification of the mental disorders of childhood.

A particular type of reaction in children is called "recessivism" and it has been thought that this reaction may be one of the early manifestations of dementia precox tendencies or at least have some bearing on the disorder, therefore this question has been studied intensively by Drs. J. D. M. Griffin and W. Lime of Toronto, who during the past four years have produced most interesting results with their techniques. They have reviewed the literature particularly as to the implied relationships between recessivism in childhood and later dementia precox, have surveyed the incidence of recessivism in the elementary school population, have studied the influence on recessivism of mental hygiene practices in education, and have paid particular attention to the characteristics of cases resistant to general educational influence. They have spent a great deal of time and energy in the development of techniques which appear to be helpful in resistant cases and which can be applied in the schools. After performing all of this preliminary exploratory work, they have devoted their time during the past year to the use and the extension of the techniques dealing with training and the understanding of human relations. One of the most promising techniques is that

of stimulating discussion among children of the 7 and 8 grade levels with appropriate human scenes portrayed by moving pictures. This was used not only in Toronto, but also and more extensively in the schools in Delaware under the auspices of the Delaware Mental Hygiene Committee where the principles involved were extended to more universally applicable settings such as local school situations and current events. The technic was used also as a means of clarifying the problems of recessive children to parents and teachers.

In addition to this activity they have developed diagnostic and appraisal techniques particularly for use in evaluating the positive influence of therapeutic procedures in both clinical and educational fields. In this connection a large elementary and high school in one of the suburbs of Toronto cooperated satisfactorily. The most successful measure was a test of "social acceptability," which is the degree to which a child is acceptable to other members of the school group. The test is readily administered by the teacher in such a way as to reflect the nature of a child's social participation and the extent to which he is dynamically related to his classroom associates who constitute an important immediate social group. In attempting to relate the phenomenon of recessivism to those of dementia precox two main lines of investigation have been pursued: one is clinical and the other is systematic and statistical. The former consists of following up cases of recessivism previously examined, doing parallel studies of prepsychotic children, and examination and clinical study of new cases of recessivism.

It is as yet impossible to evaluate the influence of this extensive investigation on the training of teachers in public education as well as on the children themselves. The work is of the type which lends itself to extension into varieties of survey and into many different educational settings. It has already established a method so that it is now possible to study a larger group of more extreme cases and to proceed with the translation of the findings into general educational practice. This would fit in very well with the program of any national or state mental hygiene committee. Inasmuch as more information is needed on the intimate relationship between marked recessivism and schizophrenia a greater number of cases must be made available and more clinical and follow-up work must be done. The investigators are prepared to develop this special field. The publications of this group have made a profound impression on clinicians and educators in the United States and Canada, and have already been instrumental in modifying the teaching procedures.

In the midst of working with patients and particularly with several varieties of treatment for dementia precox disorders, Dr. Esther Bogen Tietz and her associates at the Longview Hospital, Cincinnati, have been interested in studying some of the chemical reactions in the blood with the help of the Scottish Rite Fund. They undertook to study the changes in the adrenalin of the blood to see if it had been influenced as a result of shock therapy, and also to compare the results of different types of shock therapy on the chemical constants. They particularly wished to learn whether acutely schizophrenic patients differed from the normal in these tests.

One reason for the selection of the problem in adrenalin determination was that this substance has long been known to affect and to be influenced by the emotions, and emotional reactions are naturally outstanding phenomena in the mental disorders under investigation. The first investigations resulted in the finding that during insulin shock there is an increase of blood adrenalin and later examinations showed a smaller but definite increase as a result of the metrazol and electric shock treatments. During the past year they have made additional studies to determine whether the increase of blood adrenalin as seen during insulin shock differs in the patient who gets well as compared with the patient who fails to get well. This was done with the possibility in mind of obtaining an indication as to how the two groups of patients might differ clinically, constitutionally, psychologically and otherwise. They have made considerable progress in this work and made a report at the recent meeting in Richmond where they were invited to present a paper on the Scottish Rite program. This presentation was of particular interest to many physicians at the meeting as our workers described chemical studies which revealed marked differences in the cases who recovered with insulin shock as compared with those who failed to recover. It was conceded that they had an indication that here was a definite chemical measure of mental and emotional stability.

Other biochemical researches are being carried out by the group directed by Dr. Solomon Katzenelbogen of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. These students are particularly interested in the analysis of minerals in the blood of schizophrenics as compared with normal persons. They are studying such minerals as sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, chlorine, and so on. They are particularly eager to discover the distribution of these minerals between the blood cells and the serum of the blood. A chemical study of the gases and glucose in the blood obtained at approximately the same time from three sources, namely the internal jugular vein, femoral artery and cubital vein, is done to determine the quantitative relationship between the various above mentioned components. In addition to these chemical studies a thorough research has been made into the effect on the brain of the drugs used in shock therapy. Cats were used and treated by the same methods as used on humans, with the brains being studied later microscopically. A report of this work which was given on the special program in Richmond revealed that the treatment did not affect adversely the brains of these animals, or at any rate no differences could be seen between those treated and other animals used as controls.

One division of this extensive project has to do with electroencephalographic phenomena or what is ordinarily known as the brain wave technics. In this clinic brain waves are taken under a great variety of conditions with adequate controls. Brain waves have been studied in schizophrenics and in a number of other diseases. In connection with this particular work new experiments and refinements of the technic have actually been invented by Dr. Robert Cohn who has direct charge of this branch of the research. Some of these new instruments promise to revolutionize certain aspects of this work

which is now becoming of universal importance in many branches of science. We shall hear much more about these new technics and the results of their application in the near future.

The direct aim of this particular research unit is to carry out coordinated studies of a clinical, electroencephalographic and biochemical nature in patients and experimental studies in animals which might be helpful in elucidating practical clinical problems.

One project is devoted entirely to a study of the brain waves. It is directed by Dr. William G. Lennox at the Boston City Hospital. His work was first done on epilepsy to which he made a number of important contributions. Among these new findings for epilepsy he described a certain type of brain wave which is now generally considered to be characteristic of the disease. In view of this basic finding, he desired to study the brain wave reactions of dementia precox patients in order to ascertain the presence of waves characteristic of this disorder. He has therefore, applied the technic in which he and his associates have had a particularly large experience. He has been aided in this research by Dr. and Mrs. Gibbs who are skilled investigators, having made many contributions in this field. He has found that in the majority of the dementia precox patients there is a disorder of the electrical activity of the brain and that although similar disturbances are encountered in normal persons occasionally, they, by and large, tend to be associated with defects of personality.

With the collaboration of an officer of the School of Aviation at Randolph Field, Texas, Dr. Lennox has just completed a study of 100 aviators and student fliers. Detailed results of this study are retained by the military authorities and will be revealed in full in the future.

They have also extended this technic into various types of mental disorders other than dementia precox including 50 feeble-minded persons at the Fernal State School. This group is one of the most active in the study of brain waves which can be found anywhere in this country, and probably in the world.

Inasmuch as hallucinations, or false sensory impressions, are one of the principal characteristics of many patients suffering from dementia precox, we have been fortunate in having Dr. Heinrich Kluver, who is an internationally known specialist in this field, carry out a series of investigations in his laboratory at the University of Chicago. He has been studying these behavior changes artificially produced by mescaline and other drugs utilizing a variety of methods and on both animal and human subjects. He has shown that stimuli of the most diverse nature produce the same behavioral effect; in other words an abnormal reaction may be released by a number of different physical and chemical agents. There is a phenomenon known as eidetic imagery, the thorough understanding of which may eventually elucidate the causes and meanings of various sensory phenomena. This project has been active in this particular phase of the work for several years.

Another very important part of this research has to do with the analysis of function of the anatomical structures known as the temporal lobes of the brain. This work has also been under way for several years and a number of outstanding publications have been made in the

scientific literature. The removal of different parts of the brain, with a thorough study of the behavior of the animal before and after these operations by means of ingeniously devised experiments constitutes one of the most fruitful approaches to the physiology of the brain and its expressions in the behavior of the individual. After some of the experiments are done a thorough microscopic examination of the brain is made to ascertain any changes which may have occurred secondary to the original operation. This gives the opportunity of learning the types and significance of various secondary degenerations all of which have a bearing on behavior.

A number of papers have been published from this research unit and there is at present in the press a work entitled *Mechanisms of Hallucinations* which will be of interest to physiologists, neurologists and psychiatrists.

This investigation together with others presently to be described are aimed toward the discovery of basic scientific laws of nervous system function and of behavior in normal and abnormal individuals. Such work will eventually form the basis for successful clinical studies and treatment.

The researches of Dr. Joseph Hughes at the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, constitute a systematic investigation of the flow of impulses in the nervous system. He has made a striking scientific contribution by the discovery of specific inhibitory nerve endings in the central nervous system. Their identification is a distinct step forward in the understanding of the fundamental structure of the central nervous system conduction activity.

Another aspect of this work was presented on the Scottish Rite program in Richmond. This was concerned with the clinical findings of abnormal states in patients who were depressed. Abnormal circuit movements in the brain were demonstrated for these patients and a hypothesis proposed to the effect that electric shock treatment is curative in these cases because it abolishes this type of abnormal nerve connection activity. Here is a definite example of the type of laboratory experiment which was set up to prove the existence of specific inhibitory fibers, and which already provides a background for clinical work. The facts uncovered in the laboratory serve to suggest a clinical problem. There is still a great deal to learn about nerve tissue function and its relation to schizophrenia and other mental disorders.

Investigations of a similar nature in general but different in approach and application have been done by Drs. Detlev W. Bronk and Carl F. Schmidt of the University of Pennsylvania. This project has been one of the most productive in the series. These investigators found that when nerve tissue is bathed by blends of varied chemical composition its properties are altered in accordance with the type of molecule which is added or removed. Thus the operation of the nervous system depends upon the composition of body fluids. Their investigations indicate that deviations of the composition of these chemical blends from an average value undoubtedly give rise to abnormalities in mental behavior. They have been able to isolate nerve fibers for a concentrated study of this character. For some time in the past they employed

sympathetic nerve ganglia for their studies but recently they have extended their work in to the processes of excitation and inhibition in the respiratory center in the brains of experimental animals. This is a favorable region of the brain for such studies relating to the influence of chemical agents on nerve excitation. They succeeded in identifying two types of nerve fibers running to this center—one type increases the frequency of impulses discharged from the motor nerve cells and the other suppresses the rhythmic activity. By isolating single motor fibers in a special nerve, they have been able to record the changes in frequency induced by the excitatory and inhibitory fibers and are now ready to make quantitative analyses of these processes and the influence of various chemical agents on them.

Some of this work on the respiratory center has a bearing on the problems of aviation and therefore may be considered a contribution in the defense program.

Dr. Schmidt and his associates have finally perfected a method of measuring quantitatively the volume of blood flowing through the brain. This is the culmination of a series of experiments dealing with the blood circulation in the brain carried out over more than 20 years. It has not been possible hitherto to obtain more than a gross approximation of the amount of blood in this organ as there were great handicaps both of an anatomical and of an instrumental nature to overcome. The story of this work makes an interesting chapter in the history of brain research and their methods make it possible to determine the effect of various substances which can be dissolved in the blood and made to circulate through different parts of the central nervous system.

This group has also turned its attention to the effect of oxygen deprivation on nervous system functions and are well on the way to solving at least in part some of the problems that have occupied the minds of students of physiology and neurology for many years. The ramifications of this research and the various refinements which have been made are too numerous to describe in detail and in fact require a great deal of specialized training and knowledge for their interpretation.

An additional group of highly technical studies are supervised by Dr. George Bishop of the Laboratory of Biophysics, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. They have been working chiefly on the transmission of impulses through nerve centers and have done much to clarify questions which were previously raised regarding the functions of the visual system. Using the simple responses following single and repeated shocks direct to the optic nerve as types, responses following flashes of light to the eye have been recorded at the various visual centers of the brain. This led into more detailed work on the cortex of the brain itself. During the past year Dr. Bartley of this group has published a book on vision in which, as a psychologist as well as physiologist, he has correlated the new work on the physiology and neurology of vision with the psychology of visual perception. This book, written in a less technical style than the usual scientific papers, attempts to explain how the nervous machinery of the eye works when a human subject looks at something. This is the first book on vision to make use of the physiological investigations of the

last 15 years and it has drawn largely on the experimental work of this laboratory.

The group has engaged in a variety of investigations which have as their object the discovery of just how the different parts of the brain function. So far it has been possible only to analyze by the electrical methods the structures that are arranged most simply. When it comes to the more complex brain cortex, direct analysis may be impossible because of the complexity of arrangement. In case this is true, in order to understand the more complex records it will be necessary to work out rules and methods by which the complex structures can be interpreted by comparison with the behavior of the simple ones. It is possible that in making the relatively simple analyses, these workers are laying the necessary groundwork for advancing the study of brain function in both health and disease.

The role played by actual brain diseases in the form of lesions as a cause of dementia precox has been a subject of study over many years by various specialists in practically every country of the world. Although in the past very little has been gained by these types of studies a renewed interest is taken every time a new method of approach or a new technic appears on the scientific horizon and it is thought by most specialists in this field that no research organized for the investigation of mental diseases is complete without some projects dealing with tangible brain diseases. It is therefore with some satisfaction that we can report the progress of the research unit under the direction of Dr. Walter L. Bruetsch of the Central State Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana. Dr. Bruetsch has been able to demonstrate that chronic rheumatic brain disease is a contributory factor in some cases of dementia precox and since his studies under the Scottish Rite Fund began he has published several papers on this subject in two languages. During the year he has been checking the findings in new clinical cases as well as in the patients who come to post-mortem examination. All mental patients entering the hospital with a definite history of rheumatic fever, or chorea, or those in whom chronic rheumatic heart disease is found, are subjected to an intensive laboratory and clinical survey. The frequency of chronic rheumatic heart disease among the population at large is given as ranging between 1 and 2 per cent; among certain groups of mental patients this percentage rises to 8. Various treatment methods have been devised for this group of patients and the new therapeutic approaches are now being tested as to their usefulness and effectiveness.

A by-product of this study which revealed some useful information on epilepsy resulted in Dr. Bruetsch being the recipient of the 1941 prize of the Laymen's League Against Epilepsy. This particular part of the research showed that patients with a disorder of the brain vessels caused by rheumatic fever developed epilepsy as a result of the degeneration of small areas in the brain. However, his researches are being continued on dementia precox patients with other types serving as controls and for the observation of comparative phenomena.

Another part of his research is the determination of the total protein content in the cerebrospinal fluid. For some time he has noticed that certain patients with dementia precox carry an increase of protein in the spinal

fluid, the cause of which is as yet unknown. Studies are now under way in an attempt to clear up the question as to whether the abnormal spinal fluid findings are in any way connected with the cause of the mental symptoms.

The possible relationship between the physical constitution and the mental symptoms in dementia precox has been a subject of active research and of widespread controversy ever since the days of ancient Greek medicine and an enormous amount of work has been done on this subject. However, it is the conviction of most mental specialists that there is a definite and important relationship, if it can be found, and the project of Dr. Nolan D. C. Lewis of the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, has been devoted to this problem with an attack from a new and unique viewpoint, and with the advantage of having a great deal of human material which has been studied both from the standpoint of the living functioning patient and from the anatomical and microscopical angles after death. A number of clinical types have already been differentiated and the meaning of many of the symptoms clarified. This work is nearing completion and is being brought together for final publication in a large book which will contain not only a digest of what has been done by others on this subject, but will express for the first time a number of new angles to the pathology of mental diseases and new facts regarding the total functioning of the individual. Naturally the work has developed in and around the central topic of dementia precox.

This investigation has been under way for at least 15 years, but the most important period, the last five years, has been accomplished under the auspices of the Scottish Rite Fund. The main contribution of this research unit will be the description and the correlation of the different bodily organ developments and diseases as found in dementia precox and as contrasted with the other main types of mental disease. It will show how the inheritance, growth factors, life experiences, and diseases of the body have had a bearing on the makeup of the personality of the individual as well as determining in a considerable degree the type of mental disorder which is developed later in life. Therefore there will be a clear orientation in the historical, the phenomenological, the hereditary, the constitutional, the biochemical, and the clinical features of dementia precox and its allied conditions. The study has indicated that the term "dementia precox" covers a group of disorders which can be subdivided on the basis of the total organic and psychologic pattern of the individual into six parts.

Among the patients diagnosed as dementia precox there are those who show types of symptoms and behavior which are interpreted as odd and bizarre but which take the forms of ceremonials, symbolic acts, and curious expressions which seem to have a special meaning. Inasmuch as behavior resembling somewhat these phenomena has been noted by anthropologists, ethnologists, and explorers who have lived among and have studied the primitive peoples existing in the less civilized places in the world, it is highly desirable to know if there is any relation between the two categories of these phenomena—in other words, will it be possible to under-

stand better the cause and the meaning of these symptoms in dementia precox where they appear as a disorder if one has accurate information about them as they appear in their natural state and as a part of the culture of a people are normal everyday occurrences. Our entrance into this type of research came with the opportunity to support Dr. Margaret Mead, ethnologist of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, who is a specialist on Balinese culture and who has spent a great deal of time among these Javanese peoples, whose culture and behavior patterns lend themselves particularly to the study of symbolism and primitive emotional reactions. An enormous amount of material in the form of records, moving picture films, drawings and carved objects of symbolic significance was gathered on this expedition and during the past year the workers have been engaged in analyzing and interpreting the findings. The complexity and bulk of the material have made it necessary to work through several stages which has involved cataloging, indexing, and analysis of materials in such a way that they could be handled readily and made available for different sorts of publication.

One particularly interesting phase of the work consisted of systematic and minute observation of Balinese child development. After the records, the photographs, and the moving pictures of these children have been evaluated the information should prove to be of value for comparison with our own methods of bringing up children. The most important developmental phases of the child's life have been the focus of these studies and we shall soon have a well rounded impression of the significance of child behavior, parent-child behavior, artistic behavior, birth and death, trance, dance, and many phases of communal life—in short, the comparison of the two different cultures is of the greatest sociological, psychological and psychobiological value. Publications will soon be forthcoming.

In order to supplement and to extend comparisons further we have just started a new research project on child behavior in primitive societies which will be conducted by the ethnologist, Lois Paul. This has been under way for only a few months but it consists of a program of studying the character formation and personality development in a primitive community. Dr. Paul is doing this work in collaboration with her husband who is making an ethnographic study of San Pedro, Guatemala. Records will be made of the spontaneous play of children, their relationships to others, and particularly the relationship between children in the same family. The result of this study will constitute material which may be compared with what is going on in families of our own culture and emphasis will be placed on factors which may have a bearing in determining types of personality and perhaps acting as causes of mental disease. Dr. Paul is well versed in the language of these people and has an excellent personal contact with them.

She is therefore in a position to direct investigations along the best organized lines.

It may seem to those who are not acquainted with the details of scientific work of this character that some of the studies are quite far afield from a central interest in a sick patient. It is true that our particular interest is in schizophrenia and the immediate problems of the patient, but because of the complexity of the problem a little realization of the situation renders it perfectly obvious that whatever practical approaches one may eventually attain, one must first know the nature of the subject to be investigated and this intimate nature will never be understood until we have more basic scientific facts.

While much of the work in this large organized research movement is still under way, moving slowly in keeping with all complex problems investigated by the scientific method, and some in various stages of completion and still a few things only suggestive in nature indicating foci for future study, a great deal has been brought to light and when one goes over the actual published results of the year's work one cannot help but be impressed by what has been accomplished. Among the numerous publications there are practical and immediately useful pronouncements on the effect of the newer shock therapies and on the action of various drugs on the nervous system, new technics in the bioelectric field, particularly in the electrical activity of various parts of the brain and its extensions, which are valuable in the light of the need of a strictly scientific foundation for future diagnosis and treatment. One should emphasize particularly the wide scope of work which has been accomplished in child psychiatry which is unusually well represented in research being carried on by the best known specialists in this field. When the work already accomplished and under way by Drs. Bradley, Ribble, Griffin and Line, Cottingham, Mead and Paul is finally brought together, there will be available an astonishing amount of utilizable facts and workable theories showing a broad picture of development from earliest infancy to adolescence. Our researchers are actually being turned into the most vital spots of the whole problem, namely the scientific foundations of behavior in the nervous system and other tissues of animals and man, the child development with particular attention to the emotional life and personality construction, the differentiation of the clinical pictures of the disorder in the adult, and finally, the investigation of every possible lead for reconstruction and treatment.

I should like to express my appreciation of the broad policy of the Supreme Council, its valuable and seasoned advice in all matters, and of the support of the Committee on Research in Dementia Precox which has made it possible for me to carry on my duties as Field Director with pleasure and professional satisfaction.





NOVEMBER ANNIVERSARIES

Voltaire, at whose initiation into the Lodge of the Nine Sisters, Paris, France, Benjamin Franklin assisted, was born in that city November 24, 1694. A Masonic "Lodge of Sorrow" was held in his memory on November 28, 1778, at which Franklin officiated.

Joseph Habersham, a revolutionary war officer who was the 3d U.S. Postmaster General under Presidents Washington, Adams and Jefferson, died at Savannah, Ga., November 17, 1815. He was a member of Solomon's Lodge No. 1 of that city.

Alexander McDonald, 5th grand commander of the Supreme Council, 33d, southern jurisdiction (1844-46), was made an active member in that body November 17, 1822.

Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, an officer in the revolutionary war and a member of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Boston, Mass., died November 12, 1829, at Hiram, Me., a town which he had founded. He was grandfather of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Gen. Montfort Stokes, an officer in the war of 1812 and Governor of North Carolina (1830-32), died at Fort Gibson, Okla., November 4, 1842. He was deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina (1803-08).

Rear Admiral John D. Sloat, who took possession of California for the United States in 1846, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., November 28, 1867. He was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 3, New York City.

Dr. Sampel C. Beckwith, D.D., 33d, chaplain and active member in South Carolina of the Supreme Council, 33d, southern jurisdiction, was born at Petersburg, Va., November 17, 1941.

Francis E. Warren, 33d, Governor of the Territory of Wyoming and 1st Governor of that state (1890), and U.S. Senator (1891-1929), received the 33d degree at Cheyenne, Wyo., November 23, 1900. His death occurred at Washington, D.C., November 24, 1929.

Key Pittman, U.S. Senator from Nevada (1912-40) and member of the Scottish Rite at Reno, died at that city November 10, 1940.

LIVING BRETHREN

Dr. Charles H. Merz, M.D., was born at Oxford, Ohio, November 7, 1861. He is a member of the American and Scot-

tish Rites and publisher of the *Sandusky Masonic Bulletin* since 1920.

Samuel C. Ford, Governor of Montana, was born at Albany, Ky., November 7, 1882, and is a member of the Scottish Rite at Helena, Mont.

Joseph M. Broughton, Governor of North Carolina and a member of William G. Hill Lodge No. 218, Raleigh, N.C., was born at Raleigh, N.C., November 17, 1888.

George F. Shafer, first native-born man in North Dakota to be Governor of the state (1929-33), was born at Taylor, N.D., November 23, 1888. He is a member of the Scottish Rite at Fargo, N.D.

Albert F. Pray, 33d, past grand master of Minnesota and active member in Minnesota of the Supreme Council, 33d, southern jurisdiction, received the 32d degree at Minneapolis, November 12, 1903. The following day he became a member of Zurah Shrine Temple.

Clyde R. Hoey, former Governor of North Carolina, became a Mason in Cleveland Lodge No. 202, Shelby, N.C., November 22, 1907.

Frederic H. Stevens, 33d, deputy in the Philippine Islands of the Supreme Council, 33d, southern jurisdiction, was knighted in Far East Commandery No. 1, K.T., Manila, P.I., November 26, 1913.

William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, was made a Mason in Palestine Lodge No. 357, Detroit, Mich., November 13, 1914.

Henry A. Wallace, U.S. Vice President and former Secretary of Agriculture, received the 32d degree of the Scottish Rite at Des Moines, Iowa, November 23, 1928, and is now affiliated with the bodies at Washington, D.C.

James S. McCandless, 33d, past imperial potentate of the Mystic Shrine, was appointed deputy in Hawaii of the Supreme Council, 33d, southern jurisdiction, November 18, 1935.

MISSOURI LODGE OF RESEARCH

Senator Harry S. Truman, 32d, retiring grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, was in the chair at the installation of the first officers of the Missouri Lodge of Research, which was chartered by that grand lodge at its 121st annual communication on September 30, 1941. Past Grand Master Henry C. Chiles, 32d, K.C.C.H., is Master of the Research Lodge, with Past Grand Master Ray V.

Denslow, 33d, Senior Warden, and Past Grand Master Anthony F. Ittner, 32d, Junior Warden.

The charter membership totals about 160 Masons. The lodge will confer no degrees but will encourage Masonic study and research and seek to spread Masonic principles.

TEMPLAR HEAD DIES

Samuel Wright, Grand Generalissimo of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, died following a heart attack suffered while he was driving his automobile on the West Chester pike near Newtown Square, Pa., on September 30th. Mr. Wright, a resident of Philadelphia, was named grand generalissimo in May. He formerly was grand junior warden.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

Enemy action, increased calls for charity and backbreaking taxes have not succeeded in suspending Masonic activity in England. In accordance with its usual custom, the United Grand Lodge of England met for its regular quarterly communication early in September. The grand lodge convened at 12:30 P.M. so that blackout conditions would not interfere, and the business was conducted with dispatch.

The United Grand Lodge has also announced that the *Masonic Year Book* for 1942 will be published as usual.

The death of Maj. John Boyd, M.C., who had been grand tyler of the United Grand Lodge for the past fourteen years, was announced at the communication. No details were given. He had been a faithful and popular Mason for many years, and his death was a blow both to the Craft and to the British Army.

INTERNATIONAL VISIT

AT PHOENIX

An unusual international visitation took place on October 11th and 12th when Alonzo Flores Lodge No. 16, Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, was the guest of Montezuma Lodge No. 35, F.&A.M., Phoenix, Ariz. The delegation from Mexico was headed by Master Alberto R. Mayer and Senior Warden and Past Master Paul O. Castelan. A unique ceremony was the entered apprentice degree, which the officers of Alonzo Flores lodge conferred upon one of their own candidates, in accordance with the Mexican ritual, which is entirely different from

Masonic work in this country. That degree in Mexico is as important to them as is the M.M. degree in the United States. Many prominent Masons in Mexico have gone no further than the first degree.

This outstanding visitation was the result of long-time planning by Master Hubbard of Montezuma Lodge and his officers, which began with a visitation to the Sonora Lodge by officers and members of Montezuma Lodge last May.

WAYNE MEMORIAL LODGE

Wayne Memorial Lodge, created by a permissive amendment of the Michigan Grand Lodge By-Laws, is now functioning in Wayne County, Mich. Organized solely to perform the Masonic burial service for sojourning Masons who died in the Detroit area, it will confer no degrees.

Wayne Memorial Lodge will be always open, and a meeting can be called almost at a moment's notice.

CARES FOR 3,000 CHILDREN

Admitted to Shrine Hospitals for Crippled Children during the past year were 3,001 patients, according to a remarkable report given by President W. Freeland Kendrick, past imperial potentate, before an annual session of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine at Akron, Ohio. And out of that many patients, a like number of discharged children were cured or materially improved under Shrine care, Mr. Kendrick said. The medical staff performed a total number of 4,949 operations.

Over \$30,000,000 has been spent in this work since the hospitals first began operations, and over \$800,000 in donations were received during the past year. A huge increase in endowment funds, pending the liquidation of a large number of wills and trusts, is in prospect.

NEW SAN DIEGO TEMPLE

The Masonic Temple Association of the San Diego, Calif., bodies announces that a large and modern Masonic building will be available after remodeling of the former Elks Hall has been completed. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy shortly after the first of the new year. Three Blue Lodges, York and Scottish Rite Bodies, Al Bahr Shrine Temple, with various other auxiliary bodies, will occupy the structure.

HOLD 20TH

INTERNATIONAL NIGHT

A significant address on world affairs by Dr. Howard H. Martin highlighted the observance of the Twentieth Annual International Night by Lafayette Lodge No. 241, F.&A.M., at Seattle, Wash., October 2, 1941, when it played host to the grand masters of British Columbia, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washing-

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has a large collection of duplicate books on Masonry and related subjects, which are available to Masonic Libraries and individual Masons wishing to build up a Masonic library. The books have been listed, with prices, and copies of the list may be obtained, as well as any other information regarding this collection, by writing to the Library at 51 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

ton. Dr. Martin, head of the University of Washington Department of Geography, spoke on the "Japanese Attitude Towards the Americans."

Henry A. Hendricks, Master of the Lafayette Lodge, welcomed the five grand masters. Attending were John A. Emigh, 32d, of the Washington Grand Lodge; Judge Arthur D. Hay, Grand Master of Oregon; William D. Farnham, Grand Master of Idaho; B. A. Stimmel, Grand Master of British Columbia, and Ralph M. Hattersley, 14d, Grand Master of Montana.

MASONIC TEMPLE

INTO RECREATION CENTER

The city commission of Salt Lake City, Utah, has purchased the old Masonic Temple from the local Scottish Rite bodies and turned it into a permanent home for the Felt Recreation Center. The building will serve the children living in or near the downtown district who at present have no adequate recreational facilities.

Price of the building was \$35,000, but the Scottish Rite will receive only \$25,000 of this amount. The other \$10,000 was turned back to the city as a contribution toward this welfare work. The benefits will go directly to the poor children of Salt Lake City.

NEW MASONIC MAGAZINE

A new Masonic publication, *The Louisiana Freemason*, made its appearance in September, 1941. Its home office is the Masonic Temple, New Orleans, and it is edited and published by James O. Baker, 32d, K.T. The first issue was excellent both from the standpoint of format and content, and we wish to welcome this new magazine to the fraternal publication field.

MASONRY IN ECUADOR

Information recently received from Grand Secretary General J. A. Vallejo Ycaza of the Supreme Council, 33d, of Ecuador, who is also Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ecuador, reveals that Dr. Louis W. Garcia Moreno is the new grand master of that grand lodge. He has served in that capacity once before.

The Grand Lodge of Ecuador is in fraternal relations with a good many grand lodges in the United States.

Albert L. Gildred, former Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33d, of Ecuador, is now a resident of Lima, Peru, and is contemplating affiliating with the Supreme Council of Peru, if he has not already done so.

The boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador is giving the Masons of those two countries much concern. They have been and are now on friendly terms, and if the settlement of the difficulty were left to them, the basis of the solution would be justice and right. Peace and harmony would reign and no ill feelings would be left to haunt them.

It is hoped that the situation between those countries can be permanently settled, peacefully, harmoniously and justly.

EDUCATION FOR THE FREE

Education for a free people is the worthwhile theme selected for the San Francisco convention of the American Association of School Administrators, February 21-26, 1942, by President W. Howard Pillsbury. A program of meetings and other activities are destined to make their first west coast meeting a great success for the school administrators of the nation. Health education and the schools will be dealt with in the 1942 Yearbook, and it is to be the main topic of discussion at the convention. School equipment and supplies will be a feature exhibit.

\$1,000,000 TO HELP

MASONIC WAR VICTIMS

For the relief of Freemasons, their families and friends, victimized or imperiled by war throughout the world, the sum of one million dollars was appropriated in a resolution passed by the Supreme Council, 33d, A.&A.S.R., southern jurisdiction, U.S.A., at its morning session, Wednesday, October 22, 1941.

This huge fund will be administered by Grand Commander John H. Cowles, 33d, upon consultation with the finance committee composed of Chairman William P. Filmer, 33d, San Francisco, Calif., Charles F. Buck, Jr., 33d, New Orleans, La., and Frank C. Patton, 33d, Omaha, Neb.

The resolution condemned the dictators, now engaged in trying to suppress the Craft, and called attention to the part Freemasonry has played in the

founding of this Republic and the leaders it has contributed throughout the nation's history. Early American Masonry included such men as George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. Half the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a majority of the signers of the Constitution were Masons. A majority of the members of the present House of Representatives of the United States Congress are Masons. A large majority of Governors are Masons, as are more than fifty United States Senators.

The resolution called attention to the epic struggle now going on in the world—"the Biblical battle of Armageddon . . . being waged between the free peoples of the earth and those who would enslave mankind—to determine whether liberty shall live or die.

"In all those countries which cruel monsters in recent months have overrun with their conquering armies, the institution of Freemasonry has been ruthlessly crushed, its properties seized and confiscated, its members cruelly persecuted and in thousands of instances, maliciously murdered or thrown into prison or concentration camps, and our Fraternity held up as an object of derision and vile contempt—all for the crime of teaching and practicing the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man and because they 'help, aid and assist' one another.

"That the Masonic Fraternity is the peculiar object of the hate of the dictators is common knowledge. These tyrants have boldly proclaimed their venomous hostility to our institution and have openly declared their intention to destroy it. That they have relentlessly pursued this policy is abundantly proven by the events of current history. It is hard for us to conceive or visualize the enormity of the consequent misery and sufferings of our brethren, their families and friends in those countries, all of which cry out to us who have yet been spared devastation and terror.

"Not only does our obligation as Freemasons impel us to take some action looking toward their relief, but our sense of justice and humanity would seem to require that we take heroic measures to do what we can to aid and assist these suffering and persecuted Masons, their families and friends.

"In order to give effect to these sentiments and purposes, the following resolution is offered:

"Resolved, that the sum of One Million (\$1,000,000.00) Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the funds of this Supreme Council for the aid, assistance and relief of the institution of Freemasonry, its members, the members of the families of Masons and their friends wheresoever located who have been or may be the objects of perse-

cution in the War Zones or who have suffered or now suffer as a consequence of the action of dictators or autocratic rulers, said funds to be expended by the Sovereign Grand Commander upon consultation with the finance committee, and through such agencies, at such times, and in such amounts as he may deem expedient and wise."

INDIANS SEEK EDUCATION

The Indians have been referred to as a "vanishing race," but according to the latest information of the Indian Service the Indians are no longer vanishing or are they lacking in education. The Indian census of 1930 showed 270,000, and the Indian population increased by over 90,000 to 361,816 in 1940.

Observers close to Indian affairs have attributed this rather startling increase in numbers to the benefits of education derived by the growing generation. A greatly increased number of Indian students have received diplomas from advanced schools.

The growing Indian empire is composed of two hundred tribes with huge acreages in twenty-four states. In recent years, the Indian race has contributed to society such men as humorist Will Rogers; Charles Curtis, former Vice President of the United States; Zane Grey, novelist; Acee Blue Eagle, artist, and Jim Thorpe, Olympic champion. There were 12,000 Indian volunteers during the First World War.

The coming generation of Indians will be able to fill many positions of trust and responsibility that will be theirs as a result of their heightened interest in education.

RARE AWARD TO

JUDGE TAVENNER

A ceremony perhaps unique in Masonic presentations took place at Wheeling, W. Va., October 16, 1941, when Judge Lewis N. Tavenner, 33d, was given a special gold medal by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia at its 77th annual communication to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his election and being installed grand master of that grand lodge.

Judge Tavenner is a retired judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia. He lives at Parkersburg, where he celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary on February 17th. He is the oldest 33rd degree Mason in his state, having been crowned October 22, 1897, and is tied with two others for sixth place in the list of thirty-third degree members in the southern jurisdiction. He is widely known throughout the Masonic world as the author of his grand lodge's reports on foreign correspondence, which he has written for seventeen years.

Past Grand Master Perry of Massa-

chusetts witnessed the presentation as an honor guest of the grand lodge, and delivered a fine address during the communication.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION BIENNIAL

The twenty-fourth biennial meeting of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada was held in Chicago, Ill., November 6th and 7th, in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Sherman. The program included many topics of interest to the Craft in both countries—"Uniform Dues Cards," "Uniform Procedure of Interjurisdictional Relief" and "Masonic Charity Trends." President Charles H. Johnson, 33d, New York City, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the New York Grand Lodge, called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m., November 6th.

MATTISON B. JONES

Mattison B. Jones of Los Angeles, Calif., Past General Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, U.S.A., died on October 12, 1941. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Jones was born June 15, 1869, at Tuttle, Ky., and practiced law in Kentucky before moving to California in 1900. He was made a Master Mason in Robinson Creek Lodge No. 591, Camp Ground, Ky.

PARIS EDITOR DEFENDS CRAFT

Marcel Deat, editor of *L'Oeuvre*, Paris newspaper, jumped to the defense of Freemasonry in answering a recent charge by Bernard Fay, head of the French National Library, that the Craft was largely responsible for the fall of the Third Republic.

M. Deat took the position that it was a mistake to lay the collapse of the French Republic at the door of Freemasonry and that the wholesale dismissal of Craft members from government posts was a grave injustice.

Typical of Vichy's attitude was Fay's remark that most men who have renounced Freemasonry since Hitler's conquest of France are in reality working against their country. Taking a cue from the Nazis, the Petain government has sought to shift the blame of French defeat from national decadence and fifth column work to the Craft.

Fay's position is a complete about face from his earlier views. His *Revolution and Freemasonry*, published in 1935, was favorable to Masonry. His change of heart appeared only after Hitler conquered France.

He is believed to have prepared the list of French Masons, recently published in Paris newspapers, from membership lists seized when the government suppressed the Craft. At present Fay is

preparing a Masonic museum from documents and paraphernalia appropriated by Vichy.

The controversy between Fay and Deat arose when Fay wrote the Paris editor a cunningly worded letter asking if "some of the numerous Masons who surround you or have followed the lecture series you gave for lodges" could help assemble the new Masonic museum, designed to ridicule the Craft.

Deat, refusing to step into the trap, denied ever having been a Mason and blasted Fay in an editorial. He labelled him the "Jesuit disguised as a librarian" and consigned him "to the dust of his archives with his letter pinned to his backside while awaiting the imprint of my shoe."

Vichy's growing persecution of Freemasons follows the familiar pattern of the dictatorships. It is believed that harsher measures will be taken against the Craft if resistance to Petain's regime continues to grow.

CHINA'S CHRISTIAN

SCHOOLS GAIN

Big gains in enrollment for Christian Colleges have been reported in China, the schools having an initial enrollment of 9,008 students this fall contrasted to 7,724 last fall—a growth of 38 per cent over the maximum enrollment before the present war.

These colleges have been established by American boards of trustees and are still aided by American funds, but are now managed by Chinese-American boards.

The gain of Christianity and the growth of educational facilities in China can be attributed to the huge desire and interest to further China's welfare.

CHURCH LOTTERIES

PATRONIZED BY 20,000,000 PERSONS LAST YEAR

Those who play the ponies may get the big publicity, but the average United States citizen is more apt to buy a ticket for a church raffle, play cards or dice with his friends, or drop a few coins in a slot machine than to bet on a horse race, a recent Gallup Poll reveals.

Some 54 per cent of the adult Americans gambled in some form during the past year, and of that number, 24 per cent participated in some type of church lottery. The same number played cards or dice for money or used slot machines. Only 9 per cent bet on horse races.

This means that church lotteries gained almost 20,000,000 participants last year—double the number that bought Irish sweepstake tickets before the war largely discontinued their sale.

Significantly, a large number of those questioned did not consider church lotteries as gambling. They took the position that since the money went to a worthy cause, no harm was done.

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Church lotteries have become more and more popular in recent years. Bingo, in particular, has proved profitable to charitable and church organizations trying to raise money. Apparently the only way to get contributions is to appeal to the well-known American gambling instinct.

Not all believe this method worthy of religious organizations, and churches have been severely criticized for encouraging gambling among its members. There is no reason to believe that a worthy cause, if well presented, will not draw as much from outright contributions as it will from lotteries. Certainly there will be less loss of prestige.

ARMY MORALE REFLECTS SPIRIT OF FAMILIES, FRIENDS AT HOME

Many observers agree that Army morale rises and falls in almost the exact ratio as civilian morale. Looking at it from this point of view, it is believed that civilians could better serve their country by settling internal differences and pulling together to make the United States strong.

Typical among selectees is the view of Diamond S. Dickey, Chicago selectee now stationed in Missouri. Remarking that the change from civilian to army life was difficult enough in itself, he urged families and friends of service men to encourage them more and sympathize with them less.

He pointed out that the average selectee is well fed, well housed, and has plenty to keep him occupied. The messages he needs from home are ones of encouragement and understanding, not sentimental sympathy over his alleged hard lot.

Masons are doing their part to help. Craft members answer the call with easy minds because Masonry can give them a personal service not offered by any welfare organization. Masons called into the armed forces can leave their homes confident that their families are in good hands and that their personal affairs will receive careful attention from members of the Fraternity.

Massachusetts and New York have taken the lead in this work by putting into action coordinated plans to keep each Mason in these jurisdictions in contact with the Craft regardless of where he may be sent. These grand lodges do not try to compete with the USO or other experienced welfare organizations, but seek rather to give Masons in the armed forces a service only the Craft is able to perform.

All New York or Massachusetts Masons called into service are referred to the Masonic body closest to the camp where they are stationed, thus establishing an immediate Masonic contact. Lodges near army camps are encouraged to work out

their own peculiar welfare problems in their own way, without interference and red tape.

Strength of such plans lies in the lack of central control. The huge overhead of a national organization is thus eliminated, and every dollar spent on army welfare thus goes where it will do real good.

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A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST

By ROGER C. HACHETT, *Panama*

As previously related Union Lodge No. 82 of Panama City was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Texas in January, 1852,

after it had been Under Dispensation since October, 1850. All of the 30 odd brothers who were members of this lodge at one time or another, seem to have been Americans *en route* to the gold fields of California but temporarily stranded because of the insufficiency of transportation going north. Most of them were probably in good financial circumstances since the lodge was formed in the first place for the particular purpose of aiding destitute brothers who had exhausted their resources while waiting for a ship to take them to the gold fields.

Union Lodge No. 82 not only did much good during its short life of about four years (it ceased to exist in 1854 in consequence of the departure of all the members when the gold rush began to subside and transportation north became more adequate, but it came prominently to the attention of a number of eminent Masons *en route* to California. Among them was Brother William R. West of New York. Under the date of April 12, 1851, he wrote to his grand secretary as follows.

R.W. Brother:—I arrived in Panama City on the 7th inst., and am in good health. On the evening of the 10th inst., I visited the Union Lodge of this place; George Fisher, Worshipful Master. This lodge is composed of 10 members, and has 13 entered apprentices who will soon become masters. I am informed that the lodge has had many difficulties in keeping up, on account of its small numbers; but it has now partially extricated itself, and is moving onwards well. As yet it is only under dispensation from its parent Grand Lodge of Texas. I take pleasure in informing you their customs are strict, and examinations of such a nature, that none save Masons can ever enter the lodge. From what I have seen, I am led to believe that all that can should be done to forward their interests, and endeavors, as they are truly deserving, having assisted many a brother to and from the Golden Land, and who otherwise would now have been destitute in this city, or in their graves.

The letter also related that several spurious brothers from a schismatic grand lodge in New York had tried to gain admission to Union Lodge but had failed to do so, which thus testified to its strictness.

The above letter was printed in the *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge of New York for the year and accompanying it was a brief note about the lodge, which was evidently also written by Brother West, or else was possibly based largely on additional unpublished letters from him. This note reads as follows:

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and regard for our ancient law, has already secured a world-wide, but just and merited fame. Its call upon the lodges in the States for aid, to enable it to be more useful to sick and distressed brethren, will no doubt be responded to by many. It has lately bought in the City of New York, its regalia and lodge room furniture, and for this preference our lodges should remember its appeal in behalf of the distressed the more cheerfully. That they will do so is evinced by the fact that a splendid Bible has been purchased and prepared at the expense of several of the brethren, to be forwarded to that lodge.

The Bible mentioned was duly prepared and forwarded. The names of Most Worshipful Brother Avery C. Babcock and Brother James W. Powell, respectively Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, along with those of ten other brothers were inscribed in it as donors. What happened to the Bible when Union Lodge No. 82 ceased to exist in 1854, is not known, but it evidently fell into the hands of Panamanian Masons, probably brothers of the Franco-Granadina Lodge No. 15, which was chartered in Panama City by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Cartagena, New Granada (Colombia) in this same year. Although this lodge lasted only one year and was followed by an eleven year period during which there were no lodges in Panama City and a similar period of ten years later on (1897-1907), it is probable that at all times after 1854, there were individual Masons resident in the city. Their failure to maintain lodges during the periods mentioned was probably due to political reasons, although it should be noted that lodges have existed continuously in Colon since 1864, with the exception of a period of about 18 months in 1885-1886, which followed the virtually complete destruction of the city by its greatest fire. After the death of Franco-Granadina Lodge No. 15, in 1855, the Bible no doubt came into the custody of some member of that lodge. Later it probably came into the possession of several different Panama City lodges and/or individual brothers there resident, but all that is positively known now is that Cosmopolita Lodge No. 55 acquired possession of it from an unrecorded source shortly after it was chartered in 1911, by

the Scottish Rite Supreme Council in Cartagena, Colombia. In 1916, this lodge was reorganized as Cosmopolita No. 2, by the newly founded Grand Lodge of Panama and a few months later it donated the historic Bible to the new Grand Lodge. It may be seen today in the museum of the Grand Lodge of Panama. This is located at No. 1 Thirteenth Street, West, in the beautiful and commodious Temple of the Grand Lodge.

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"Thank yer," said the tramp, and slouched off. But in a few minutes he was back again.

"What d'yer want now?" snapped the landlady.

"Could I 'ave a few words with George?" queried the tramp.

TEAM

I'd rather play golf than eat.

Yeh, but your wife; doesn't she object?

No. She'd rather play bridge than cook.

NO POINT

Wife (in back seat)—Can't you drive a little faster, dear?

Husband—I can, but I'm not going to. This darn car is so expensive to run that I've got no money to spend when we get to where we're going.

UNDYING LOVE

"So that's the end of our romance," he sighed, having explained that he had lost all his money.

"Darling, I love you just the same," she said. "I shall always love you, even if I never see you again."

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WAR IS ON

The husband, after a very tiring day,
was enjoying his pipe and reading the
evening paper. The wife, who was por-
ing over a cross-word, suddenly called
out: "Henry, what is a female sheep?"
"Ewe," curtly replied her hubby, and
that's how the row started.

BOTH BOUNCED

Doctor: I don't like to mention it, but
that check you gave me has come back.Patient: Well, that sure is funny,
Doc, so did my lumbago.

NAVEL?

"And how is your husband getting on
with his reducing exercises?""You'd be surprised. That battleship
he had tattooed on his tummy is now
only a rowboat."

TELL HIM NOW

If with pleasure you are viewing

Any work a man is doing,

If you like him or you love him, tell him
now.

Don't withhold your approbation

Till the parson makes oration

And he lies with snowy lilies on his brow.

For no matter how you shout it,
He will never know about it;
He won't know how many tear-drops
you have shed.If you think some praise is due him,
Now's the time to pass it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone when
he's dead.More than fame and more than money
Is the comment kind and sunny
And the hearty warm approval of a
friend.For it gives to life a savor
And it makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and courage to the
end.If he earns your praise, bestow it;
If you like him, let him know it;
Let the words of true encouragement be
said,Do not wait till life is over
And he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when
he's dead.

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